

Title Methanol-reforming fuel cells **Inventor Name** Iwamoto, Kazuo; Mori, Toshikatsu; Honchi, Akio; Tamura, Koki **Patent Assignee** Hitachi, Ltd., Japan
Publication Source Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp. **Identifier-CODEN** JKXXAF

Patent Information

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62122071	A2	19870603	JP 1985-261173	19851122

Application Information

APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 1985-261173	19851122

Abstract The title cells have MeOH-reforming catalyst covered with a porous oxidn.-resistant material filled in the gas passages of their porous C anode plates. The covering material (PTFE) is permeable to MeOH vapor but not to the acidic electrolyte of the cell. A H3PO4 fuel cell using Cu-Zn catalyst filled in porous PTFE tubes (max. pore size: few tens microns, porosity 50-80%) had a longer lifetime than a cell using the same catalyst without the tubes. **Document Type** Patent **Language** Japanese

Title Investigation of the in-situ oxidation of methanol in fuel cells **Author** Landsman, D. A.; Luczak, F. J. **Organization** Power Syst. Div., United Technol. Corp., South Windsor, CT, USA **Publication Source** Report (1981), FCR-3463; Order No. AD-A105947, 32 pp. **Avail.**: NTIS

From: Gov. Rep. Announce. Index (U. S.) 1982, 82(4), 713 **Abstract** The direct anodic oxidn. and internal reforming were examd. as ways of using MeOH [67-56-1] as fuel in a H3PO4 fuel cell. Even with the best of the catalysts, anode polarization at practical c.ds. is 300 mV higher on MeOH than on H. Unreacted MeOH which diffuses across the cell can cause severe polarization of the cathode. A fuel cell will generate sufficient waste heat to sustain the MeOH-steam reforming reaction. Thus, thermally integrated, internal reforming is a feasible alternative to external reforming. The reforming catalyst is preferably located in sep. chambers built into the stack, since this prevents H3PO4 from attacking the reforming catalyst and MeOH from migrating to the cathode. A 2 .times. 2 in. fuel cell, running on the gaseous product from a subscale reformer operating at 400; F gave 0.624 V at 200 A/ft² (85% MeOH/50% air utilization). From the standpoint of efficiency, internal reforming is superior to direct oxidn. **Document Type** Report

Language English
